REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,571.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. GOA, 1,976 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	3	Leaves Madras	18
,, Carwar	5	,, Moulmein	19
,, Narakel	7	,, Coconada	20
,, Alleppy	9	,, Vizagapatam	21
,, Tuticorin	11	,, Bimlipatam	21
,, Colombo	12	,, Gopalpore	22
,, Negapatam	15	,, False Point	23
,, Pondicherry	16	Arrives CALCUTTA	25

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

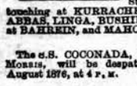
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentiasak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Aug.
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves BUSSORAH	21
,, Kurrachee	6	,, Mahomerah	21
,, Muscat	8	,, Fao	21
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Bushire	23
,, Lingah	11	,, Baharein	24
,, Bushire	13	,, Lingah	27
,, Bunder Abbas	15	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Fao	17	,, Muscat	31
,, Mahomerah	17	,, Kurrachee	Sept. 5
Arrives BUSSORAH	19	Arrives BOMBAY	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander N. B. Sayers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th July 1876, at 2 P. M.

The S.S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Including Wine	Without Food.
Aden	£22	£15	£4		
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	33	24	9		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	34	14		
Marseilles	53	36	14-10		

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 12 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

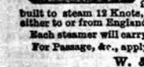
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail on the 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL, ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE, ,, 11th October.



THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 25 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th July 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

From Glasgow.	Tons	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	.....	9th August.
PERSEPOLIS	2107	424	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2277	424	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
UTOPIA	2793	976	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
MACEDONIA	2202	946	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class ..... Rs. 450

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23th July 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	July 1876.	
PERIM	W. Barratt	3777	600	28th	Southampton.
			August.		
MALWA	P. S. Tomlin	2933	450	4th	Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	R. Methven R. N. R	3400	600	11th	Southampton.
SURAT	G. C. Burne	3141	530	18th	Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish R. N. R	3763	600	25th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th June 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 7th August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, 2,621 Tons and 450 H.P., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 4th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 24th July 1876. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,
C. W. Pearson, Commander,
(To leave about 15th August)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian Trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the Main Deck and in a Saloon built on Deck. She will carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th July 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1876.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, Captain Shaw, will SAIL POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for LIVERPOOL.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been instructed by the Executors of the Estate of the late Reverend Dr. J. Wilson to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow lately occupied by him on Malabar Hill, No. 39, on MONDAY, the 31st instant, the first section, containing the Theological and Religious portion of the valuable Library. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

Catalogues to be had on the premises or at the Auctioneer's rooms. The books are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, Porcelainware, &c., at No. 6, Rampart Row, Fort, next door to the premises lately occupied by the Bombay Club.

TO-MORROW-SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman, the same comprises, rich star cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware, such as hot water and vegetable dishes, cruet stand, breakfast companion, tea set, waiter, butter pot, biscuit box, lot of spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, table and piano candlesticks, hot water plates, double barrelled gun and Colt's revolver, sword, set of cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood French polished furniture, such as round dining tables, sets of camp table, sideboard, dining room chairs, circular, pier and side tables, tea-poys, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, lady's work table, hat-stand, screens, Persian carpets, pictures, flower vases, table and hanging argand lamps, camp cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes press, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1876.

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing al Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for General and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ARMY AND CIVIL AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
113, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

REMITTANCES EFFECTED at favourable Rates of Exchange. SOVEREIGNS and BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES supplied.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at liberal rates of Interest

PASSAGES ENGAGED and AGENCY BUSINESS conducted generally.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain-sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or Heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT ANNULAR KILN

COSTING Rs. 250 when worked with the Patent Combustible Damper, burns 10 inch bricks with 3,800 cubic feet of ordinary firewood, at the rate of from 4½ to 5 lakhs for month.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, of which the price ranges from Rs. 75 upwards, when used for well sinking or cleaning, do the work more quickly, more efficiently and far more economically than any instrument in use.

The public is informed that parties using any of Bull's Patents without proper license render themselves liable to damages for infringement, and a reward will be given for any one giving information of the same. For information, terms of Royalty, and supply of Dredgers, &c. apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Sickree Gully

THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ACT 12 AND 13 VIC., CAP. 83, 1ST AUGUST 1849.)

CALL OF £2 PER SHARE UPON SHARES OF THIS COMPANY WITH £12, £6 AND £2 PER SHARE RESPECTIVELY ALREADY CALLED UP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares of the above descriptions are required to PAY a further CALL of £2 per Share upon each such Share (making £14 per Share, £8 and £4 per share respectively fully up) on or before the 28th day of December next, at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, at the rate of Exchange of 1s. 10d. the Rupee; and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 28th day of December, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with interest upon the arrears at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under "The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act 1845."

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded in due course to each Shareholder.

Notice is also hereby given, that Shareholders will be allowed to exercise the option of paying in full on their shares, but such option may be exercised only before the 28th day of December next, and not at any later date. Interest upon all sums called and paid up will accrue only from 1st January next.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

August.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

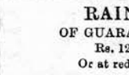
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.), BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th and 5th proximo, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th July 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOSEPH WHITE, late of Gadawarra, in the Central Provinces of India, a Station Master in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, deceased, was, on the 22nd day of June, 1876, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY CONDER and WILLIAM H. MIDDLETON, of Bombay, Esquires, the Executors named in the said Will.

All persons having CLAIMS against the said ESTATE are required to furnish particulars thereof to the said Henry Conder at his Office, at Boree Bunder, in Bombay, within ONE MONTH from this date, in default such claims will be treated as waived and the ASSETS will be DISTRIBUTED without reference to any claim of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid.

All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay such debts and deliver up such property to the said Henry Conder forthwith.—Dated the 25th day of July 1876.

HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for the said Henry Conder and William H. Middleton.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION in England with the WILL annexed of WILLIAM COOPER, formerly of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, but late of Belfer, in the County of Derby in England, were, on the 18th day of July, 1876, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY CLEVELAND, of Bombay, Esquire, the duly constituted Attorney of ANNIE COOPER, the Widow and Administratrix of the above-named deceased.

All persons having CLAIMS against the said ESTATE are required to furnish particulars thereof, to the said Henry Cleveland at his Office, at 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, within ONE MONTH from this date, in default such claims will be treated as waived and the ASSETS will be DISTRIBUTED without reference to any claim of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid.

All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay such debts and deliver up such property to the said Henry Cleveland forthwith.—Dated this 25th day of July 1876.

HEARN AND CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for the said Henry Cleveland.

TAMAR INDIEN.

Kept carefully dry during the monsoon months.

Per Box Rs. 1-12.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

RAIN GUAGES,

OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY,
Rs. 12 and Rs. 14 each.
Or at reduced rates per dozen.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE FALL in STERLING EXCHANGE compels us to ADVANCE the price of the above remedy to

Rs. 6 4 CASH.

Being 10s. 6d. @ 1s. 8-2/16 per Rupee.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Gentlemen, No. 4, Horaby Row, Fort.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

PIANO, a second-hand square Piano by McCOMBIE and WRIGHT, in splendid condition, to be disposed of sharp. Apply to W. J. ESSAJI, Forbes Street, Fort.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st August to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Meetings of the BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will henceforth be held in their own rooms, above the Tract Society's Depot, Dhobie Talao. E. H. AITKEN, Hony. Secretary. 25th July.

BOARD AND LODGING.—A Family residing in the Fort have ACCOMMODATION for a MARRIED COUPLE or a SINGLE GENTLEMAN. Terms moderate. Address "M. M." *Bombay Gazette*.

TO STUDENTS for the UNIVERSITIES, English &c.—An English Barrister and a Graduate of an Irish University prepares Students at his Chambers in the Temple, for the Universities, Bar and Solicitor's Examinations. Terms moderate. Address, "B. L." *Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

Price—One Rupee.

CLOTHING FOR THE RAINS.

ASQUITH & Co. beg to announce the arrival of their SPECIAL MONSOON SHIPMENT of Woollen Goods and call the attention of their constituents to the following

CASH PRICE LIST.

WINCHESTER SUITS.

FOR OFFICE OR GENERAL WEAR.

	Rs. a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25 0
India Tweed, a material made from the best Wool	27 0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27 0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35 0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12 0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES SCIENTIFICALLY CUT TO FIT THE FIGURE.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18 0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	25 0
White Doeskin. The best material for hard wear	35 0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5 8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10 8
Coats of the above	15 0
White Cord Trousers or Breeches	14 0

TROUSERS.

Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10 0
Superfine ditto ditto	14 0
Best Angolas, the New Checks or Plain Shades.....from	16 0
A very large choice of these superior goods.	
Colored Drill Trousers	Six 28 0
Best White Drill	Six 30 0
Suits of the above	15 0
Fancy Washing Vests, of the New Matted Materials	7 0

COATS.

	Rs. a.
Morning, or Visiting Coats, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating, bound with Rich Silk Braid	30 0
Frock Coats for special wear. These goods are highly recommended, and being very light and elastic, a correct Fit is guaranteed	38 0
Double-Breasted Sack Coats. This garment is recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, and will be found useful when Travelling	24 0
Vests of the above materials	9 0
Best Blue or Black Venetian or Plain Morning Coat	39 0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45 0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coats	16 8
Ditto ditto ditto Vest	6 8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25 0

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75 0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85 0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7 0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30 0

CRICKETING OR BOATING SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughl Shrunk	27 0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	8 8

The Fit quality and Finish of all Garments Guaranteed. Patterns, with Simple Instruction for Self-measurement, on application.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8
Overland Suits	25 0
Warm Suits	30 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0
Pyjamas	3 0
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8
White ditto ditto	4 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8
English Cambric do	4 0
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8 8
Silk and Wool do	8 8
Spun Silk do	11 0
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to 6	6 0
Bathing Drawers	2 0
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0
Silk Suspenders	2 8
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	5 8
Warm do.	15 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to 6	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz. 6-8 to 12	8
Heather Merino do 6-8 to 12	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from 6 to 10	0
Travelling Caps	3 8
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8
Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8
Cardigen Jackets, very warm	2-8 to 12 8
Sheets, per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to 2	8
Blankets each	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0
Rezais or Quilts	5 8
Ladies' Long Wool Shawls	From 22 0
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-3 to 23 0
Solid Leather do	47 0
Extra Large do	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra large do	24 0
Gladstone Bags	35 0
Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8
Travelling Writing Cases	11 4
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0
Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8
Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0
Cash Bags	6-8 to 12 8
Courier do	8-8 to 12 8
Money Belts	3-8 to 6 8
Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to 22	8
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling do	1 8
English Feather do	7 8
Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Cotton do	15 0
Rug Straps	2 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
6)-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	2 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 Cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0
Filter for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 8
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar, per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	2 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 Cakes for	0 12
Shaving do. Stick	1 0
Windsors for Bow or Ring	4 0
Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
Gents' Slippers	2 8
Ladies' Shoes	2 12
China Bath Slippers	1 0
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

TIGER CLAW, SWASTY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY, VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

GEM RINGS.

ACROSTIC RINGS, set with stones, the initial letters of which form a word, as Ruby, or Emerald, Garnet, Amethyst, Ruby, Diamond, forming Regard. We frequently make Engagement Rings in this way, with stone spelling names as well as sentiments	from Rs. 35 upwards
GEM RINGS, fancy enamelled, or plainly mounted, set with stones of different kinds	from Rs. 20 to 200
MOURNING RINGS, black enamelled, and generally with glass box for hair	from Rs. 25 to 50
MOURNING RINGS, set with Diamonds, or Pearls, or both	from Rs. 35 to 200
RINGS FOR HAIR. There are two kinds, one with a recess covered by glass, the other a hand Ring, with the hair plaited round	from Rs. 12 to 35
WEDDING RINGS, or pure unalloyed country gold, solid and durable	from Rs. 9 and 10
NOTE.—A MORE MASSIVE RING, which uses up considerably more gold, has lately came into vogue. Price according to thickness	from Rs. 14 to 25
THE GIMMAL WEDDING RING we often make to order. It is composed of twin or double hoops, which

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 27TH JULY 1876.

NOTWITHSTANDING continued steadiness in the Manchester Piece Goods Market and decidedly more pacific news respecting the Turkish difficulty, the Liverpool Cotton Market still hangs fire, yesterday's report being dull, prices unchanged, sales for the day only 10,000 bales.

From New York, telegrams of Tuesday's date advise no change whatever, ready Mid. Uplands being still given at 11½, September shipment 11 9/16 cents per lb.

In the London General Produce Markets there is no movement of any kind to notice.

A further payment of £267,000 has gone into the Bank of England, making £714,000 paid in since last return and promising another favourable return to-day. Favourable, that is to say as regards the strength of the Bank, but the opposite as an indication of the present state of trade throughout the country. Consols have recovered to 96¾ and French Rentes have advanced from 106½ to 107.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London yesterday at 50½d., but as has almost invariably been the case of late private telegrams are higher, several which we have heard of quoting 51d. per oz., supplies scarce. The effect of this has been to cause an immediate advance in STERLING EXCHANGE of ⅛d. per rupee, at which during the earlier part of the day the market was very strong. Towards the close, however, a decidedly greater disposition to buy was observable, and although there was no actual giving way in rates, the feeling was easier. Whether this may prove the turning point it would be mere conjecture attempting to form an opinion, as it is quite possible Silver may come higher again to-morrow morning, which would of course induce a similar movement in Exchange. It must be borne in mind though, that the advance has been most rapid, more so even than the previous decline—nearly 10 per cent. in three weeks,—and however short supplies of Silver may be, it is almost too much to expect that a movement of this extent should not be followed by a reaction. It may not come just yet, but it would be against all previous experience for the value of the rupee to recover without check or pause from the lowest point to its legitimate or permanent value. A considerable amount of remittances have probably been kept back during the decline of the past few weeks and the mere figure of 1s. 8d. again will be likely to bring out buyers. It is only to be hoped that if a turn does take place it may not be carried too far so as to induce a return of the former panic feeling. To-day's quotations for bills on London are :—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 7d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,,	...1s. 8d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 8⅛ to 5-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,,	...1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Do. 6 ,,	...1s. 8¼d.	,,

On Calcutta the quotations are still ½ per cent premium for demand ; ⅜ per cent discount for 60 days' sight Bank Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very firm at previous rates :—Fours, Rs. 102½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ ; Fives and a-half, Rs. 105½, all buyers no sellers.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been dull with a downward tendency. Bank of Bombays are 4 per cent. lower and Spinning and Weaving Scrip shows a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share with few buyers. Land and Press shares are dull, but unaltered.

In COTTON there is nothing whatever doing on European account, the heavy rain putting almost an entire stop to shipping operations. Prices are nominally unaltered.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £2 5 all round for Liverpool both by sail and steam. The iron ship Melpomene is reported to have been fixed for the U. K., October loading, at £2 7·6, with concessions, a decline of 2s. 6d. per ton from the last operation.

PIECE GOODS show no quotable change. The demand is slow but holders show great firmness, being unable even with the improvement in Exchange to replace their stocks from Manchester at a profit on present prices.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomnl. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
800,000	100	all	5p.c.	Agra Bank	105
1,92,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,405
1,20,000	500	all	10 p.c.	Bank of Bombay	716½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,130
90,000	750	all	9 p.c.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I. & China	300
4,000	2814	all	6p.c.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	90	all	5p.c.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
4,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India	1 1
6,000	250	all		Oriental Bank	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

10	5,000	2,850	15p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,250xd
20	2,000	1,100	80 p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.	775
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	3,200
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	805
155	500	all	65 p.c.	Berar Company (New)	510
100	500	all	40 p.c.	Ind an Press Co.	200
400	250	all	64 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	95
400	1,500	all	75 p.c.	Carwar Co.	900
200	25	all		Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	700 p.c.	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
500	500	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	150
250	1,000	all	180 p.c.	East India Press Co.	950
150	8,500	all	Rs.200	Fort Press Co.	1,600
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
3 0	500	all	100 p.c.	French Press Co.	370
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	410
5,125	400	350	45 p.c.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	335
800	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,325
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Prince of W. Press	700
3 0	500	all	100 p.c.	Sassoon's Press Co.	540
1 0	500	750	45 p.c.	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.	450
1 0	1,000	750	...	Victoria Steam Gin and Press Co.	1,075
100	850	all	12 p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	600nl
457	1,00	..	125p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	900

Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	218 3 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	280xd
...	£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	199 9 15	do.	Do. New Shares	226

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

6 8	1,250	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,250
5 0	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,700
3 4	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,550
2 0	1,000	all	50 p.c.	Bombay United	1,200
4 0	250	all	15p.c.	Broach Mills	150
9 0	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,000
2,500	500	...	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	525
1,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,910
1,500	1,250	all	60 p.c.	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,190
1,400	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,255
2,000	...	...	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	280
75	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,275
750	1,000	...	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co.	850
75	1,000	all	40 p.c.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,125
...	1,000	800	40 p.c.	Khandelah Spinning	1,140
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,010
1,250	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,210
80	...	500	75 p.c.	Madras U. Spinning	1,175
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,310
1,050	1,000	all	60 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,315
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co.	1,050
800	1,000	...	...	New Cooria S. & W. Co.	1,050
500	1,000	1,000	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	975
12,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. W. Co.	400
238	625	all	60 p.c.	Oriental	850
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,220
800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.	1,010
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning	1,090
5 0	1,000	250	125 p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share.	930
50	1,000	...	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	975

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,910
1,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	700
500	500	300	30 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	250
1,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld	70
1,000	500	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	91
1,200	100	all	40 p.c.	Treacher & Co.	410
	200	all	40 p.c.	Vingas Patent Slip	40

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th June as compared with that for 27th June :—

Liabilities.	27th June. Rs. A. P.	30th June. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,46,730 13 1	16,46,730 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,14,86,993 8 9	4,09,25,590 6 1
Other Deposits	1,98,28,940 4 9	1,97,19,483 8 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.	1,45,291 7 10	1,85,339 13 2
Sundries	11,83,107 15 0	13,87,391 6 4
	Rs. 8,40,90,734 1 5	8,39,34,435 15 1

Assets.	Rs. A. P	Rs. P.
Government Securities	1,83,49,490 15 0	1,48,76,977 13 6
Loans on Govt. securities	53,09,973 15 8	55,48,817 4 8
Credits on ditto	46,77,795 1 6	39,87,732 13 5
Bills discounted	2,25,86,048 1 8	2,23,61,958 5 10
Dead Stock	8,65,139 5 3	9,00,697 0 7
Stamps	14,798 7 0	14,798 7 0
Balances with other Banks	10,76,760 5 8	10,47,501 10 0
Sundries	11,618 8 4	11,169 3 10
Bullion	3,65,615 8 7	7,35,107 3 4
Cash at Head Office	1,51,92,380 3 1	1,49,29,323 9 8
Do. at Branches	1,76,61,115 9 8	2,00,27,334 1 3
	Rs. 8,40,90,734 1 5	8,39,34,435 15 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AFRICA, 1,317 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo

THE s. s. STATE OF ALABAMA, 1,311 tons, Captain G. Hamlin, sailed yesterday for China, with original cargo from London to be carried in the same bottom.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (20th June,) calling at Alexandria, Suez, and Aden, with the English Mail and general cargo.

S. S. AUSTRALIA.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence :—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I herewith beg to enclose a copy of the letter addressed to Captain Bozzoni, of the s. s. Australia, of Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., by the passengers who sailed in her on her last voyage from Bombay to Genoa, and shall be obliged by your inserting the same at an early date in your daily issue.—I have, &c.

Bombay, 27th July. C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"We have had a very pleasant and prosperous voyage and are much indebted to Captain Bozzoni for the kind attention which he has uniformly paid to our wishes and comfort, and have had every reason to be satisfied with the attendance, the table, and all the arrangements of the steamship Australia."

The following is the list of the passengers who signed the above :—"Mr. W. H. Inglis, Mr. C. F. Wish, the Honourable F. B. Pearson, Rev. W. A. Robb, Mr H. A. Dady, Mr. Ad. Prier de Saone, Mr. L. Prier de Saone, Mr. H. V. Carter, Dr. E. J. Roberts, Col. F. R. Mansen, Col. H. Ballard, Mr. O. Balard, and Mr. George Rasch.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Kashgar (s)	Baker	Venice, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	S. of Allabama (s)	Hamlin	China.
	Africa (s)	Hutchinson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Strathleven, to Liverpool.

Steamer Vingoria, to Kurrachee.

Barque Bushire Merchant, to Penang and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

23 Madras (s) ..... Pollock ..... Penang, June 27.

Beann Uamba ..... McCann .....

July. DEPARTURES.

23 Rajpootana (s) ....

Busheer (s) ....

Argyll (s) ....

Hindostan (s) ....

Glendaruel ....

Hadden Hall ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVAL.

24 Almora (s) .... Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

June. 9 Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, from Cardiff,

22 Dalhousie, I G S, Elton, from Perim.

30 Shield, barque, Brotherton, from Newcastle.

30 Parkfield, sulp, Anderson, from Newcastle.

July. 5 Teaser H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.

5 Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.

6 Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.

6 Gembok, barque, Hall, from Tamatave.

8 Cashmere, ss, Crowder, from Zanzibar.

9 Lebourdonnais, ss, ——, from Marseilles.

11 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, from London.

12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from London.

12 Roma, ss, Dodero, from Calcutta.

12 Drenthe, ss, Krammer, from Batavia.

13 Childwall Hall, ss, Putte, from Bombay.

13 Arcot, ss, Burke, from Kurrachee.

13 Sirena S G, boat, DeSoler, from Cadiz.

13 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, from Marseilles.

14 Sumatra, ss, Caboura, from Bombay.

14 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, from Calcutta.

15 Sea Gull, ss, Dowdy, from Calcutta.

15 Djaffer A E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.

16 Leon, ss, Olano, from Liverpool.

16 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, from Yambo.

17 Duke of Sutherland, Cox, from Calcutta.

18 Venetia, ss, Babot, from Bombay.

18 Copia, ss, Tucker, from Cardiff.

18 Prince Hendrik, ss, Brast, from Batavia.

18 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from China.

DEPARTURES.

July 12 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to Bombay.

12 Roma, ss, Dodero, to Marseilles.

13 Childwall Hall, ss, Putte, to Liverpool.

14 Cashmere, ss, from Crowder, to Zanzibar.

14 Agra, ss, Hillcoat, to Kurrachee.

14 Drenthe, ss, Krammer, to Rotterdam.

14 Sumatra, ss, Caboura, to Genova.

15 Arcot, ss, Burke, to London.

15 Sindh, ss, Rapatel, to Shanghai.

15 Queen Anne, ss, Reid, to London.

15 Sea Gull, ss, Dowdy, to Malta FO.

16 Becherdass Ambaidass, ship, Metcalf, to Calcutta.

16 Sirena S G, boat, Desoler, to Manilla.

16 Leon, ss, Olano, to Manilla.

18 Mesopotamia, ss, Phillips, to Bussorah.

18 Duke of Sutherland, ss, Cox to London.

18 Venetia, ss, Babot, to Venice.

18 Prins Hendrik, ss, Brast, to Amsterdam.

18 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to South-mpton.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dalhousie, I G S, Elton from Perim.

Shield, barque, Retherton, from Newcastle.

Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Newcastle.

Teaser H. M. G., boat, Wodehouse, from Hodida.

Connemara, ship, McMullan, from Shields.

Teredo, S. Dredger, Goldsmith, from London.

Gembok, barque, Hall, from Tamatave.

Lebourdonnais, ss, ——, from Marseilles.

Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.

Copia, ss, Tucker, from Cardiff.

Prins Hendrik, ss, Beast, from Batavia, Passed out.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tryst-lore Holt — 24 casks bass, Henry Dade and Co.

Macedonia s—400 iron pipes, Hyderally Cassumjee.

Strathleven s—28 casks iron rivets, 12 cases steel and 1,320 casks hard spelter, Hyderally Cassumjee.

FROM LONDON.

Malwa s—12 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen ; 1 butt and 24 cases sherry and 65 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 2 packages glassware, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

Timor s—16 cases oilmanstore and 2 cases bacon and cheese, Bezonjee Furdoonjee.

Indus s—10 kegs bird shot, The Agra Bank.

Sir John Lawrence—125 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—3 cases oilmanstore, Jewanjee Edu'jee Sons ; 50 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy, C Bouneviaile and Co.

FROM LEGHORN.

Batavia s—5 packages marble slabs, Thacker, Vining and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Annot Lyle—300 cwts myrabollams, Esak Joosub ; 100 bales cotton, Sewram Ramchunde .

Trenthan Hall s—40 cwts coir yarn, W and A Graham and Co ; 141 bales wool, Ebrau Nourdin and Co ; 7 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedass and Co ; 159 bales cotton, Jairam Hemraj ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 40 bales wool, Khimjee Veerbhan ; 43 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

Strathleven s—1,252 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

Macedonia s—200 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hasoom ; 10,400 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—4 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 11 bales hides, V R R M M Chutty and Co ; 5 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosen Jon Mahomed ; 4 cases fishmaws and 14 bundles E teeth, Hurirabhoy Ebram ; 3 boxes gold bars, Monarjee Mooljee ; 5 boxes gold specie and 1 box silver specie, The C M Bank of I L and China ; 56 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrehman Osmanji ; 169 lbs T shells, Govindram Ruttensey ; 56 pieces and 1 bundle, E teeth, Moolchund Jewraj ; 1 box gold coin, Framjee Sands and Co.

Sir John Lawrence—600 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Pekin s—9 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Pekin s—18 boxes silver coin, The French Bank.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—750 bales cotton, Vinay and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 250 cwts G horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Malwa s—12 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abedia.

FOR ANTWERP.

Grasmere—1,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 26th July 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·565
Temperature of the Air	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	·948
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read off shaded—8). on following day)	79·9-80 a.m.
Minimum do. do	79·1
General Direction of wind	75·0
Movement of wind in 24 hours	WNW, W, WSW, W. 737
Fall of Rain	7·59 inches.
Total fall during month	22·91 ,,
,, ,, year	35·89 ,,
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 27th.	0·12 ,,

HIGH COURT.—28TH JULY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

182-76—Pestonjee K—Mahomed Khan Atush Khan vs Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed—Crawford and B—Part heard.

213-76—J C Cama—Parwatibai, widow vs Custoor Saila and others—Jefferson and Payne.

227-76—Janardhan and G—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia vs Harribhunker Bhaskerjee—In Person.

92-76—In Person—Luxumeebai widow vs Gannesh Pandoo—Shamrao P.

233-76—Crawford and B—Joosub Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Abdoola —Jefferson and Payne.

234-76—Ardaseer Framjee—Bachoobai, widow vs Nowrojee Eduljee Khagal—N N Kothare.

235-76—Jefferson and Payne—William C Lester and another vs Henry R C Moyle.

238-76—H Bicknell—Sarabai widow vs Daya Sunda and others

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

230-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ayeshabebee, widow, vs Shaboodin Hafiz Nuzmoodeen—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

443-75—Balkrishna and B—Moojiraj Maharaj C Moonjee vs Yumnabhoy Purtabhai and others—Craigie, Lynch and O.—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

363-76—Jefferson and Payne—Jaitha Ackha Sewdass and others vs sidney Blanchard.

For Investigation under section 205 of Act VIII of 1859.

Mr Fletcher—Motiram Guru Kissondass vs Bagoonathdass Guru Jumnadass and others.

LONG CAUSES.

209-75—In person—Cowasjee Ardaseer Furdoonjee vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.

538-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B—Part heard.

571-75—Mr Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

303-75—Janardhan and G—Tar Mahomed Esse and another vs Bomanjee Hormusjee Mistry—Shapoorjee and Thaurdas.

695-75—A Framjee—J J de Souza vs Khutry Aba Hajee Jacob —Mr Smale.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.

Ogden, Capt, Bombay 55th Regt, to rejoin, from Landour.

JULY 27.

Giffard, Capt, Bengal 57th Regt, to join, from England.

Barlow, Lieut, Bengal R E, from leave, from England.

Bergent, Surg, Madras 5th Infantry, on leave, from Aurungabad

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 26th July 1876.

With reference to G O C 386, 24th June, the appointment of Lt W R L Anderson as 2nd Wing Subn 8th N I, is to have effect from 14th June, the date he completed his probation for the Staff College.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Depy Surgn Genl M B Gaillwy is directed to proceed to England.

The undermention d officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Lt Col A W Twi s (6th Bde) from 20th June 1876 to 19th Sept. 1876, in England, in extension, on medical certificate.

Lt Col J Kelly (5th Bde) from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Capt H W Hooke (2nd Battery 9th Bde) from 26th June 1876, to 19th Sept, 1876, in England, in extension, on medical certificate.

18th Foot (1st Battalion)—Paymaster (Maj) A W McKenzie, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

103d Foot—Lt W C St I Partridge, in extension, from 22nd July to 24th Aug 1876, on medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept—Surg J Prendergast is permitted to proceed to England in anticipation of the grant of leave of absence by H E C-in-C in India.

Indian Medical Dept—Surg Maj J Mennie, Staff Surgeon, Poona, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure on medical certificate.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 27.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt-Col J W W Osborne, C B, Madras S C, Political Agent, Bhopaul, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Captain H A Hobson, Bombay Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868.

In continuation of G O No. 481, of 19th July 1876, the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 22, dated 10 h Jan 1876 :—

Col H E Jacob, S C, Ordinary Pension £456-5, Capitalized Value of Annuity £5,467, Date of Retirement 20th July 1876, to be paid in England.

Capt P S Marindin, RE, P W Dept, Madras, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 14 Clause 2 of the revised Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Capt M F Cousmaker, S C, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey.

2nd Grenadiers N I (Prince of Wales' Own Regt).—Private Raghojee Powar having been injured on duty, and in consequence unfit for further service, is transferred to the Pension List, on a stipend of Rs. 3 per mensem from the date he was struck off the effective strength.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Lt G O'B Carew, late Indian Navy, Marine Storekeeper, is allowed privilege leave for fifty-six days.

Honorary Capt C Christian, Asst Marine Storekeeper, is appointed to act as Marine Storekeeper during the absence of Lt Carew, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Kashirao Narayan, Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Chiplun, in the Ratnagiri Dist, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 17th March to 10th April 1876, 25 days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Messrs H Batty and John Jardine respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on the 15th inst, after office hours.

Mr H Batty resumed charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar on the 17th July 1876, before office hours.

The Honourable the Govr in Council is pleased, under Act X of 1872, to invest Mr C H Jobb, Mag of the first class in the Dist of Satara, with powers to hear appeals from convicts as by Mags of the second and third classes in the Talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec 266).

Rao Saheb Gopirao Amrit, received charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Yawal, in the Khandesh Dist, on the 14th inst, before noon.

Rao Saheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi delivered over charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pimpalgaon, in the Tanna Dist, in the forenoon of 12th July 1876.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 and 4 of Act II, of 1869, the Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A B Portman, Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, including the Town and Island of Bombay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, having returned to the Presidency on the night of the 18th instant, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted to him from 24th July 1874, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for ten days.

Surgn-Maj W Niven, M D, is re-appointed Supdt of Matheran for the season from 8th Dec next.

On the departure of Mr R B Worthington on leave Mr C G Blathwayt to act until further orders as First Asst Collr of Khandesh.

Mr A H Plunkett, City Mag of Poona, is also appointed a Depy Collr in the Poona Dist.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to approve of the following arrangements made by the Comrin ind on the Sind Commission for the period between Maj Ross' giving over charge of the civil and Sessions Depy Judgeship to take up his acting appointment as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, viz. 25th April 1876, and Mr Allen's joining his acting appointment of first class Depy Collr in Sind, viz, the forenoon of 24th June 1876 :—

Mr H E Watson acted as first class Depy Collr, and Mr R M Lambert acted as second class Depy Collr from 25th April to 6th May 1876.

Capt A H Mayhew acted as first class Depy Collr, and Mr H V S Fitzgerald acted as second class Depy Collr from 7th May to 23rd June 1876.

Mr G Macleod acted as third class Depy Collr from 25th April to 12th May 1876.

Mr T A LeMesurier, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence from the 27th inst, to enable him to participate in Gazetted Nos 21 (a) Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj D O'Donovan has been appointed to perform the Civil medical duties of the Lower Aden Asylum and Civil establishments at Aboo, with effect from the 4th April 1876.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Narayen Vensyek Sathe, B A, received charged of the Dhulia High School from Mr Mahadeo Vishnu Kane on the 16th ultimo, after office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE HON ECTON GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surgn J F Keith and Lt W P Kennedy, Second Asst Resident, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Jail on the 30th June, in the afternoon.

Mr F L Charles, Actg Second Asst Collr and Mag, and Mr W R Hamilton, Depy Collr and Mag, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Nasik Subordinate Jail on the 22nd July, in the forenoon.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr G F Sheppard, Collr of Kaira, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st proximo, under Chapter VI Sect 22, Civil Leave Code, Second Edition.

Mr W B Pruett delivered charge of the Office of City Surveyor and Mr F Yates received charge of the Office of Asst Supt of Police, Panch Mahals, in the forenoon of the 10th inst.

The transfer of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Babaji from Sinnar to Dhulia is cancelled.

Rao Saheb's Balkrishna Babaji will, on the expiration of his leave, return to Sinnar.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Bapuji will remain at Dhulia.

Mr W E Waite delivered over and Mr M Gomendan Anandram received charge of the Office of City Surveyor and Enquiry Officer, Ahmedabad (Mr Omedram's Office), in the forenoon of the 18th inst.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

KHELAT AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 27TH JULY.

The local paper congratulates the Punjab Government on the complete success of Major Sandeman's Mission. The negotiations have terminated with mutual satisfaction to the Khan and the feudatory chiefs.

Confiscated estates have been restored, ancient privileges confirmed, general peace proclaimed and universal satisfaction expressed throughout Beloochistan.

The camp was broken up on the 18th instant. The Khan and Major Sandeman proceeded to Khelat.

Lieutenant Lane, of the 51st Light Infantry, has mysteriously disappeared from Cherat.

A few of the convalescent depôt at Murree have succumbed to cholera.

A Russian Envoy has arrived at Cabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, 27TH JULY.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day

The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Land Revenue Bill, and explained the chief amendments made.

Mr. Hobhouse presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Oudh Laws Bill and mentioned the principal amendments and omissions which had caused the draft bill to take a different shape from the original.

The Council then adjourned for three weeks.

REPORTED COLLAPSE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

According to the *Daily News* correspondent at Servian Head Quarters the campaign would appear to have collapsed; the Servians have abandoned the aggressive and commenced to act on the defensive; they are now fortifying Saitchar. A battle with the Turks is expected near Nissa.

ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

Latest Turkish official despatches report an engagement with the Montenegrins between the Blagin and Nevesigne. The Turks claim the victory.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO SIR SALAR JUNG.

The ceremony of presenting His Excellency Sir Salar Jung with the freedom of the city of London came off at the Guildhall yesterday. In receiving the freedom, His Excellency assured those present that it was the earnest desire of His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad, as also of His Highness's Ministers, to maintain and strengthen the alliance which, he was happy to say, at present existed between the Hydrabad Government and that of England.

THE EXPEDITION IN AFRICA.

The *Daily Telegraph* has received letters from the Stanley Expedition in Africa dated April last.

OBITUARY.—Sir John William Kaye, F. R. S.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 26TH JULY.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 23rd ult., via Southampton, were delivered in London yesterday.

LONDON, 26TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 3/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅞

5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872.... 107

Bar Silver 50⅛

The sum of £267,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Excelsior.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 27TH JULY, 5-40 P.M.

Steamer Cathay, from Aden, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—27TH JULY.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind S. W. 6, thermometer 80, barometer 29·87. Fall of rain 1 inche 43 cents.

MANGALORE, 10-14 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. S. to S. W., thermometer max. 76, min. 75. Fall of rain 4 inches 17 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. strong thermometer 90, barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind W. S. W. strong in gusts with heavy showers, thermometer 82 Fall of rain 2 inches 18 cents.

SIR ALBERT SASSOON, who intends to present an equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales to Bombay, has transferred the commission for this work to Mr. Boehm, in consequence of the death of Mr. Noble, to whom it was originally entrusted. The statue will cost £5,000.

SINCE Monday, there have been several cases of cholera at Tanna, but it is hoped that the heavy rain and strong wind of Tuesday night has had good effect. The people complain that by somebody's orders, the sick are taken to a damp shed outside the town, and that the shock of moving is injurious to them.

THE following remarks are extracted from our "Price Current" in our Overland edition:—

The great Silver Question has lost nothing of its uncertainty during the week, but the question now is as to the probable extent of the rise instead of as formerly the duration of the decline. When we wrote for last Mail the latest quotation for Bar Silver from London was 48¼d. per oz., but it has since advanced day by day to 51d., and as all reports agree that available supplies in London are small, it seems not unlikely that we may see a further rise. The reaction has been so sudden and unexpected that anything like calculation has been out of the question, and there is so little real information to go upon that any expression of opinion respecting the future is little more than mere conjecture. The statement published by the Deutsche Bank a week ago respecting the available surplus of German Silver seemed like one item of reliable information, but even this has since been contradicted, while the question of the increased production in America is surrounded with the widest uncertainty. One thing only seems certain at the moment, that owing to the injudicious policy adopted by Government in witholding their Council drafts during the busy season, and afterwards forcing them on the market when there was no demand for them, coupled with the competition which ensued between Exchange and Silver, the price of the latter was forced down to a point which on its merits it should never have touched. Whether the same system is not rushing up rates now beyond their legitimate level is a question worthy of attention, and strong as the upward tendency appears at the moment it would scarcely be a matter of surprise if next week the feeling is equally strong in the opposite direction. Whatever uncertainty it has caused in business, the rise has, however, served one useful purpose in showing the recuperative power of the market, and so justifying the policy of non-intervention adopted by Government with regard to the currency. Even should a reaction take place after this rise, people will have gained more confidence and we are not likely to hear so much about the Rupee declining to a Shilling. Already the advocates of suspending the Coinage of Rupees, and of the numerous other schemes for making a Rupee equivalent to two Shillings, are becoming less certain in their utterances, and there seems now some little chance of the matter being allowed to settle itself, which is apparently the only method likely to lead to a permanent improvement. As we have frequently pointed out, Government can do much to strengthen the position of the Rupee without interfering with the currency. Let the Home charges be kept down to the lowest possible figure; the Council drafts be manipulated with more care than has hitherto been shown; do everything possible to foster our Export trade and encourage local Manufactures, and, unless the largest estimates of the increased production of Silver in America are correct, we do not think it very rash to anticipate that the Rupee has already seen its lowest point.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* has reason to believe that the promotion of Lieutenant Cameron, C.B., to the rank of Commander will be notified in an early *Gazette*.

A LETTER by a recent mail to a contemporary states that Canon Duckworth will shortly be raised to the episcopal bench. He was offered the valuable living of Paddington but refused it, preferring to wait for his lawn sleeves.

IN the suit brought against Dr. Kenealy by the Benchers of Grays Inn to compel him to give up his chambers, the Court decided that the relief asked for by the plaintiffs should be granted and that Dr. Kenealy should be compelled to convey to the society the interest as trustee under which he claimed to retain the chambers he now occupies.

WE read in a Lucknow paper that the court-martial held to try a regimental schoolmaster, "a local good templar," has not yet made its decision known. Two other courts-martial have also been convened to investigate sundry charges against non-commissioned officers of "receiving illegal gratifications whilst holding appointments of some responsibility in cantonments." Mr. Boyle, barrister-at-law, appears for the defendants.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, which will sail to-day with the Overland mails, takes out eighteen boxes of silver coins, valued at Rs. 70,000, for Alexandria, despatched by the French Bank; three boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 4,52,000 for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee; five boxes gold specie and 1 box silver specie, valued at Rs. 4,20,820, for London, despatched by the O. M. Bank of I. L. and China; and one box gold coins, valued at Rs. 21,600, for London, despatched by Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.

WITH reference to the commissariat arrangements now in contemplation in connection with the ensuing camp of exercise to be held either at Kohat or at Hoshun-abdool, in the Peshwur Division, in the Upper Circle of the Commissariat Department, it appears probable, a Calcutta paper states, that Colonel Sibley, Deputy Commissary-General of the above Circle, is to be the supervising officer, and that Colonel McKenzie, executive officer at Kussowlie, is likely to be the principal commissariat officer of the camp, though nothing decisive has yet been heard on the subject.

THE *Patriot* says:—"We understand that the number of ratepayers in Calcutta, who have registered their names as voters, is about 5,000, that of those who have registered their names as qualified for election is about 2,000, and that of candidates for election 125. All those who have registered their names are chiefly natives. The Europeans do not seem to take much interest in the coming elections. Four Civilians have registered their names as persons qualified for election, *viz.*, the Hon'ble Justice Kemp, the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Bruce Lane, and Mr. Gribble. We have not heard of any merchant, tradesman or barrister of any mark having registered his name as one qualified for election."

THE Morgan divorce case in the Dublin Matrimonial Court on June 30, and July 1 and 3 has ended in a verdict for the respondent, Mrs. Morgan, who is the daughter of the Earl of Mountcashel. Her husband, Captain Morgan, of a good Cork family and belonging to the Cork militia, charged her with having committed adultery an untold number of times, that her conduct had been shameless before her marriage, and that she had been guilty of acts of cruelty to him since their marriage. When, however, evidence was taken on her side the falseness of her husband's charges were all of them clearly proved; and he was shown to be a drunken, dissipated and worthless character. Mrs. Morgan characterized her husband's evidence as "diabolical perjury." Mrs. Morgan returned to her father's house in 1869.

ON Saturday, July 1, a meeting was held at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, to consider the best means of increasing the number of Bishops in India. Among those present were Lord Northbrook, Lord Nelson, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Gibraltar, Lord Lawrence, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Charles Hobhouse. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—"That it is desirable that a territorial bishopric be founded at Lahore, as a memorial to Bishop Milman; that it is desirable that a territorial bishopric be founded at Rangoon, and that the Winchester Diocesan fund would, in the opinion of this meeting, form a proper nucleus for the endowment of such see; that, by agreeing to the desirableness of appointing two such bishops, this meeting does not overlook the necessity of a further increase in the number of bishops in India."

WE read in a Shanghai paper that although the gauge of the Woosung railway lines is so narrow, the carriages themselves afford excellent accommodation for passengers. They are built longwise, with one seat or bench on either side, extending the entire length of each compartment like an omnibus; the door is at one end, and is perhaps rather small, though not inconveniently so and there is plenty of ventilation and opportunity of seeing the country as the train moves through it. We were somewhat perplexed at first sight to find the exact bearing of the characters *hia ch'e*, emblazoned on the outside panels of the carriage we entered, just under the characters for Shanghai; but it soon became obvious that *hiah'e* stood for 'third-class carriage,' *chungch'e* and *shang ch'e* for second and first-class carriages respectively. A newly arrived engine is, we notice, christened the 'Celestial Empire.' It is larger and more powerful than the 'Pioneer, and we hope will soon begin its work in earnest. The Chinese are already beginning to speculate about the cost of a third-class excursion-ticket to Woosung and back.

WHEN Captain Morland pointed out to the Municipal Corporation yesterday the necessity of some efficient quarantine station in Bombay, where goods brought into the harbour by vessels arriving from other ports in which epidemic infectious diseases are known to exist, he brought prominently into notice a dangerous deficiency in the sanitary arrangements of the port which has long demanded attention and correction at the hands of the authorities, but has hitherto demanded in vain. The Municipal Commissioner stated that the Town Council had made a representation to Government on the point, and also that Government had for some time past had the matter under consideration, That is all very well so far as it goes. But the conception and carrying out of Government measures is often a very protracted affair, unless some vigour is infused into the process by a determined expression of public opinion from outside; and what is more satisfactory is Mr. Pedder's assurance that from what he has heard, "though not in the capacity of Municipal Commissioner," he has reason to hope that before long efficient measures will be taken to prevent the introduction through the port of infectious diseases into Bombay. It is to be hoped that this anticipation will be speedily realised, for Bombay has certainly been without proper quarantine arrangements quite long enough.

IN reference to the B. I. S. N. Company, the following is a resolution of the Government of India:—"The Governor-General in Council observes that the British India Steam Navigation Company are under contract with the Government for the conveyance of the mails and Government stores. A main object which the Government had in view in entering into this contract was to obtain the command of a large number of efficient steamers ready for service whenever required, and thus save the expense of keeping up a fleet of its own. Under the contract the Government is not bound to employ exclusively the steamers of the Company for the conveyance of its stores. But so long as the Company perform their contract to the satisfaction of Government it is reasonable that they should receive all legitimate support from Government. In this view His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directs that as a rule the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company shall alone be employed for the conveyance of Government stores by steam vessels from port to port in India otherwise than by a Government vessel; and that whenever a steamer not belonging either to Government or to the British India Steam Navigation Company is employed, a report shall be submitted to the Government of India in the Financial Department with the reasons for such deviation. Any grounds of complaint against the Company should be reported but the Company should not be deprived of the legitimate support of the Government. This resolution does not apply to stores which can be more economically, and without any injurious delay, shipped by sailing vessel."

A PARIS correspondent of a contemporary gives, with reference to the proposal to establish constitutional government in Turkey, the following amusing account of an Egyptian House of Commons:—"Just imagine a House of Commons in Constantinople, in which the Bulgarians will be the Scotch united like a bundle of twigs in demanding good things for themselves, and the Herzegovinians the Irish howling for the moon! I do not know the Pasha of Egypt has not attempted a representative assembly; but I think there must be, or once have been, such a thing at Cairo, for some one has recently been telling a story *apropos* to the Egyptian House of Commons. When the whim seized the successor of the Pharaohs, he built a beautiful parliament house, nominated the members himself, and then ordered the first sitting. The honourable Egyptian gentlemen had a vague idea that the right benches of the Chamber were the Governmental side, and so they all made the left of the chair as tenantless as the desert. When news of this loyalty was brought to the Pasha he was more indignant than pleased, and declared that the imitation of a British or French constitution would be utterly imperfect, if there were not an opposition side of the House. He therefore had a list of the deputies brought him, and he tore it in two, writing 'Left' on one of the parts and 'Right' on the other, and he gave orders that the honourable gentlemen should sit as thus told off under pain of twenty-five blows of the cane. But it was all no use. The members persisted in crowding at the right, saying, like sensible men, 'It is better to undergo the bastinading and have our five and twenty stripes than to have our heads cut off by and bye for opposition to the Viceroy.' Turkey will have plenty to do, if, as all accounts agreed last night in stating, the Servians have declared war and crossed the frontier."

IN the *Pell Mall Budget* of July 7 we meet with the following paragraph:—"On the motion for the second reading of the Slave Trade Bill in the House of Lords last week, Lord Northbrook made an important statement. He desired, he said to 'add his testimony to that of the Secretary of State for India of the desire of the native Princes of India to support any measure for the suppression of the slave trade.' Coming from whom it does, this assurance may perhaps be taken as something more than a mere official conventionalism, and as implying that the native Princes affected by the bill are, to the knowledge of the Indian Government, not at all likely to raise those objections of which Lord Stanley of Alderley has made himself the spokesman in their supposed behalf. These objections, however, were reiterated last night, and Lord Stanley expressed, as before, a hope 'that the noble Marquis would make such alterations in the bill as would make it consistent with the law of nations.' Lord Salisbury's reply is somewhat obscurely reported, but we gather from it that in his opinion, as, indeed in that of most other people the law of nations has very little to do with the matter. 'The position of the native princes of India,' Lord Salisbury said, 'was not only different with regard to each other and with regard to the Queen, but was unexampled and unparalleled. He did not think that they would view with favour a revision of the existing treaties on the ground put forward by the noble lord.' The truth is that for their as well as our convenience that violations of slave-trade treaties on the part of their subjects should be dealt with in the manner proposed by the bill—namely, by making such of their subjects as commit these acts amenable to the jurisdiction of our Courts. We have little doubt, therefore, that, as may be gathered from Lord Northbrook's statement, they view that assumption of legal powers which alarms Lord Stanley of Alderley with perfect indifference, if not with actual satisfaction. Under these circumstances the less, we think, that is said here about the 'law of nations' the better."

THE INDIAN PRESS ON THE FULLER SCANDAL.

WRITING about the Fuller case the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"We, masters, who are not inclined to ill-treat our servants, ask Lord Lytton in the cause of humanity, to go one step further and pass a law, which will really be a protection to all good masters and good servants too, by punishing any wilful neglect of duty on the part of a servant; punish, in fact, the provocation to assault as being really the first blow and punish the second blow no less severely, but punish both alike, and in a year we shall have heard the last of ill-treatment of natives by Europeans."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to an up-country paper as follows about the Fuller case:—

SIR,—I have been told on the best authority—really the best—that no so very long ago, within regal memory at all events, a distinguished member of H. E.'s Council for making laws and regulations was seen chastising a magnate on the side of the very hill from which Lord Lytton and his colleagues, my hon'ble friend included, have just issued their remarkable Areopagitica in the Fuller case.

"Who but must laugh, if such a man there be?
Who would not weep, if he be styled 'Q. C.?'"

It is to be hoped that the honourable gentleman will be consistent with himself, and take steps to have the law put in motion against himself under the formidable Chaps. XVI and XXIII of the Penal Code. If he was right in his law that Fuller should have been put on his trial for culpable homicide (Chap. XVI) by reason of the death that accidentally followed his assault, surely the hon'ble member should be tried for his attempt (Chap. XXIII). It is not too late yet. Or would he prefer to bring in a bill for "the quieting of conscience disturbed by certain judgments not passed in the North-West Provinces?"

ZOILUS.

P. S.—I re-open this to add that it is matter of history that Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy, thrashed a red-coated *chuprassie* with a stout stick on the lawn at "Peterhoff."

Z.

THE Calcutta *Statesman* wites as under about the late resolution of the Viceroy on the Fuller case:—"What we do most earnestly object to, and what we think every reflecting man must object to is, not only that the Government of India, who above all are bound to encourage respect for the law, should have made the remarks which they have so unwisely chosen to make, but that they should have made them in public. Had they been as sound as we believe them to be fallacious, we should still have objected to what has been done. If the judges are either incompetent, or venal, if the Chief Justice and the Bench of the High Court of the North-West Provinces are either so stupid or so biassed, that they cannot give a proper opinion in a case of this nature, let them be removed from the position which they are unfitted to hold. The course that has been followed can have but one of two effects. No thinking man will receive the dictum of the Governor-General in Council, unsupported as it is by the facts of the case, against the deliberately expressed decision of Her Majesty's judges, fully acquainted with the law and accustomed to deal both with it and with evidence. Even if the whole evidence were before the public, which it is not, no thinking man will accept the decision of the Governor-General, though aided by his Council, in a matter of this sort, against the opinion of a qualified legal tribunal composed of several judges. The result therefore can only be one of profound regret that an impulsive though amiable sentiment should have led the Viceroy into this most questionable procedure. With the thoughtless, uneducated, and feeble-minded—that is with the vast majority of the people—there will only be one idea, that it is the deliberate intention of the highest authorities in the land, to bring one of the highest Courts of justice into contempt, by treating it with such marked disrespect. There is far too much of this washing of linen in public in India. It is too common to find men who have a taste for their own compositions, publishing the supposed faults and merits of their juniors in the official *Gazettes*, and equally wounding self-respect, whether by praise or blame. And though we hope this resolution has been the result of a thoughtless indulgence of this mischievous habit, though the offence is less, the mischief is as great, for it is past recal. The chief protection we all have in India are the High Courts, and anything that tends to diminish the respect in which they are held, or to injure their independence, or to lower their prestige, tends also to lessen their power to protect the people."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH JULY.

HAVING had tickets sent me for one of the enclosures near the saluting point, I saw the Volunteer Review to great advantage on Saturday. Nothing could have passed off better; and, not having seen the volunteers under arms for some years before, I was struck with the remarkable change that was manifest in the character and bearing of the force. I remember a review at Windsor at which the Volunteers mobbed a general officer who tried to keep them from straggling, and the Easter Monday reviews at Brighton, though better managed on the whole, always presented some disorderly scenes. But on Saturday each battalion marched into the Park, took its part in the manœuvres of the day, and marched home again, with a steadiness and quiet business-like alacrity that spoke volumes for the improvement in the standard of military discipline among the volunteers. At 4 o'clock there was not a volunteer to be seen in the Park, and within three-quarters of an hour afterwards the whole force of 30,000 men had marched in by the various gates and taken up their position in two lines with a precision that left nothing to be desired. No doubt the signal honour of being reviewed along with the whole brigade of Guards stirred the spirit of emulation among the volunteers and nerved them to do their utmost, but the condition of the force must be very good or the military authorities could not have ventured on the experiment of letting them appear side by side with the crack troops of the regular army. It is worthy of note that the Volunteer corps which used to attract the most notice—the Victorias, London Scottish, Inns of Court, &c—have been far surpassed by newer battalions in numbers, and perhaps also in efficiency. The London Scottish are nearly all fine men, who march past very well; but unfortunately there are very few of them, not more than 300 at the outside. Lord Elcho is much blamed for not getting more recruits. He might easily do so, if he would only act on the suggestion which has been urged upon him over and over again by a majority of the men actually enrolled, and adopt the uniform of the 42nd or any other Highland regiment instead of the unattractive grey tunic and kilt actually worn by the London Scottish. The old notion that unsightly greys and greens should be chosen for the dress of volunteers, as being less conspicuous than scarlet, was exploded long ago, if for no other reason than that given by the *Times*' critic, that the glitter of steel in the light is visible long before the men themselves are seen, and betrays their position no matter what may be the colour of their uniform; and many of the rifle corps have already adopted a scarlet uniform, and more will do so. Indeed, in the course of a few years I fancy the whole force will be dressed in scarlet, with the exception of the Robin Hoods, a fine Nottinghamshire battalion who wear a becoming dress of Lincoln green, and one or two other corps whose uniform is not quite repulsive. I hope, therefore, Lord Elcho will see his way to giving his men a pretty dress, or assuredly the corps will fall below its old reputation. As it is, the London Irish muster 700 strong—all fine, smart men—while the Scots are less than half their number. Some of the country battalions are very strong in numbers and well drilled; and it is not a little curious that the Lancashire brigade of over 2,000 men consisted almost entirely of tall well set men, while the agricultural counties, which are supposed to form the best recruiting ground for the army, sent up corps in which there was an unusually large proportion of undersized men. Volunteering evidently—for the London battalions, like those of Lancashire, are made up for the most part of stalwart looking men—is more popular and attracts a better class of recruits in town and in country. The review was a very acceptable and opportune demonstration of the military spirit and resources of the country. There can be no doubt that, with a volunteer force of 150,000 such men as we saw paraded on Saturday, England could send all her regular army abroad, relying entirely for home defence on the auxiliary forces, which would besides furnish thousands of men to replenish regiments on active service. It must not be forgotten, too, that there are at least double the present number of volunteers who have gone through the drill and retired, but who would be delighted to take up arms again on the first declaration of war; and it would be no exaggeration to say that the country could, in case of need, count on having the strength of the auxiliary forces raised at once to half a million of men, "raw soldiers" perhaps, but animated by the best spirit, accustomed to the use of arms, and having amongst them an unusually large proportion of excellent shots. Six months' training would make of such men a most formidable force, and England, with the most powerful navy in the world to protect her shores and supply a base of operations elsewhere, can always count on six months' time to get ready for a great war. It is not unlikely that the dream of having declared the whole regiments of volunteers might be incorporated in the regular army. Some criticisms of the *Times* on the comparative want of efficiency of volunteer officers have brought to light the fact that battalions are now raised and maintained almost entirely at the expense of public-spirited and ambitious officers. This practice was the origin of the system of purchase in our regular army, and it is odd to find the same sort of thing re-appearing in the volunteer service. But, in time of war, no Ministry, I take it, would hesitate to take over a fine regiment of volunteers, officers and all, without caring how the latter had got their commissions.

Everybody says we shall have a war with Russia, and such predictions have a tendency to fulfil themselves. Russia certainly will be obliged to help the Servians and Montenegrins if they can hold out against the Turks; and when Russia is once in the fray, I doubt, let Mr. Bright say what he will, if England can long be kept out of it. There is a strong disinclination on the part of the English people to go to war again in defence of the Turk; but the feeling is equally strong that the Russians must not be allowed to become masters of European Turkey; and it is probable we should take Constantinople and govern Roumelia ourselves rather than let Russia have it. The only real sympathizers with the Turk in England are a schoal of Anglo-Indians who hold the doctrine that England is bound to support the Sultan, on the penalty of making all her Mussulman subjects in India disloyal. I asked one of these gentlemen the other day if he had forgotten that we spent thousands of British lives and 100 millions of money in 1854-55 to keep the Sultan on his throne; and that, in return for Alma and Inkerman, the Indian Mussulmans and their Hindoo allies gave us in 1857 Delhi and Cawnpore? That is not a precedent calculated to make us set much value on the gratitude of Indian Mussulmans for aid rendered to the Sultan. For my part, I do not believe that our policy in Turkey is likely to make a single Mahomedan in India either loyal or disloyal.

Talking of Indian Mussulmans, Sir Salar Jung is still in England, and does he seem in any hurry to return to Hyderabad. I am sorry to hear that the injury he has suffered by his accident in Paris is likely to be permanent, and that Sir James Paget says he will never have the proper use of his leg again. It is, I am assured, to his serious illness alone, and no other cause, that we must attribute the marked attention paid by the Marquis of Salisbury to an Indian Minister who is, to say the least of it, not on good terms with the Government of India. The Marquis dined with Sir Salar last Friday evening, when the host took in the Duchess of Sutherland to dinner, being wheeled alongside of her in his invalid's chair. After dinner, Sir Salar had an "At Home" which was largely attended. This week he has dined with Lord Salisbury in Arlington Street. I find great anxiety is shown by men in the confidence of the Prince of Wales to point out that His Royal Highness has not welcomed Sir Salar with more courtesy than he would any other distinguished foreigner, and it is noticeable that the Prince has not up to this time honoured him with his presence at any entertainment given by His Excellency. As to the presentation of the freedom of the city to Sir Salar, the Common Councilmen generally are in happy ignorance who the man they delight to honour may be, and in this matter they have but done what they were put up to do by Sir Bartle Frere or other special friends of Sir Salar's in the Council of India. There is some talk, by the way, of Sir Bartle's retirement from Council; but I fancy this depends on the grant of a special pension, which is problematical.

Lord Napier, who has been gazetted Governor of Gibraltar this week, is to have a grand dinner given him on Monday evening next. His Lordship is very indignant, I hear, at Sir H. Havelock's recent speech in the House of Commons about the rottenness of the Indian army, and has declared his intention of replying to Sir Henry in the House of Lords. I hope he will do this before leaving England—perhaps he may take occasion to say something on the subject next Monday, for one would like to hear all that can be said in a controversy in which Lord Napier and Sir H. Norman are on one side against all the rest of the Indian military authorities on the other.

I regret to hear that Sir John Kaye is in an extremely feeble state of health. More than once his family and friends have thought him at the point of death, but he has rallied in a wonderful manner. The India Office has, you will see from the latest Home accounts, granted him £3,000 as a special acknowledgment of his eminent literary services. The grant was well deserved, and it is no secret that it was much needed, as Sir John left the India Office as poor a man almost as when he entered it. It is doubtful if his health will allow him to bring out another volume of his history, so that we shall probably never get that missing narrative of Havelock's march to the Lucknow Residency which ought to have appeared in the fourth volume, but which Kaye is said to have put off writing because he shrank from reviving the acrimonious dispute about the comparative merits of Neill and Havelock which broke out when in his "Lives of Indian Officers" he made a hero of Neill.

The Select Committee on the depreciation of silver has, as was anticipated, not seen its way to making any recommendations as to what should be done to raise the value of the rupee again. The *Times* continues to publish letters on the subject, containing all sorts of crude and idle suggestions. One correspondent advises that the Indian Government should cease coining silver and introduce a gold currency in India. Such men never think of the convulsion that would result in India from meddling with the currency. They fail to see that the evil, so far as India is concerned, is *external*, not *internal*; and that, owing to India's apparently unlimited capacity for absorbing silver, and to the great fall in the prices of Indian produce which has been coincident with the depreciation of the rupee for the purposes of foreign exchange, the Indian currency has not only not been depreciated within the limits of India, but a rupee will now purchase (at least in Western India) a good deal more of most things than it would ten years ago. Nor, again, can the Government be fairly called upon to regulate exchange for the benefit of commerce, which must look after itself. The Government has only to think of the loss caused by exchange to its own Treasury, and therefore ultimately to the Indian tax-payer. That loss is due to two causes: to the enormous and ever increasing cost in England of the foreign rule to which India is subjected, and to the shortsighted policy of the Government in discontinuing the old system of allotting the construction of Indian railways to guaranteed companies, who poured into the Home Treasury a good many millions a year. The cost of foreign rule can hardly be diminished, it will probably go on increasing, while England holds India. There is no other remedy, then, for the loss by exchange than the renewal of the practice of raising railway capital which prevailed up to Lord Mayo's time. This would tide over the difficulty for a few years; and, though it is difficult to get exact information, the best authorities seem to be of opinion that the production of silver in America cannot go on much longer at the present rate, so that a rise in the value of silver two or three years hence is not impossible.

A great number of tenders have been sent in for the making and inspecting of the water pipes for your new reservoir at Toolsee. Mr. Manning, however, I am told, laughs at the resolutions of the Municipal Corporation to put the inspector-ship up to competition, as he says he has in his pocket a contract signed by the Municipal Commissioner and must be paid in any case. Surely there must be some mistake here. Mr. Pedder could hardly have been guilty of so gross a breach of good faith as to keep concealed from the Town Council the fact that he had actually signed Mr. Manning's appointment at the time when he proposed to advertise for tenders!

BOMBAY.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 17th July 1876 was Rs. 60,16,914; add silver received during the week Rs. 6,83,635. The sum of Rs. 9,00,000 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 58,00,549.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Peerajee Khoondajee, a cart driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 2 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing his bullock, charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

STRIPES.—A sweeper, named Mushaw Heera, was yesterday ordered to be flogged ten stripes with a rattan, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for deliberately walking away with an umbrella belonging to one Luximee, woman, with the intention of stealing it.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Hynes and five other able seamen, of the British ship Jane Law, were yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At a meeting of the Committee of the above Society (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, President) held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last, after the transaction of other business connected with the affairs of the Society, Mr. E. Vanderstraaten was elected Honorary Secretary, *vice* Mr. Allan F. Turner, resigned.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 25th July, was 398, being 28 more than in the preceding week, 10 less than the total of the week ending 27th July 1875, and 79 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 310 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 29·93.

THE WEATHER.—Rain continues to fall day and night, but not so heavily as to discourage the cultivators. It is falling slowly but steadily, the consequence of which is that some of our roads have become muddy, the fall of rain on Wednesday morning at the Ghauts appears to have been very heavy, the fall of water at the Sir Jamsetjee's Bunds had risen to a great height, thick dark clouds are still hanging over the skies, and indicate a further continuous fall of rain. It is very probable that we shall not have clear weather until the commencement of the ensuing week.—*Poona Observer.*

THE FISHERMEN'S AMUSEMENT.—On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock about one hundred and fifty fishermen amused themselves by swimming in the river Moola from Luckdeepool to Koombar bridge, a distance of about a mile. They had a wooden platform upon which they placed the big country drums, which some of them were playing, and others were battling with the water in front, in rear, and on the sides of the platform. It is said the Poona fishermen got up this amusement in honour of the Hindoo holiday called "Shiralseit." The number of spectators present at the Koombar bridge was very large.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Wednesday, July 26	3 20	3 91	7 59
Previously registered	32 36	35 05	28 30
Total up to date ...	35 56	39 96	35 89

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Spitta and 3 children.
Mr and Mrs Fuelling and 3 infants.
Col W H Greathed.
Col A E Osborne.
Capt and Mrs Scoales.
Mr T Daniell.
Mr W Boxall.
Mr John Wynn.
Mrs Mouser.
Mr James Martin.
Mr and Mrs Cox and child.
Mr Dan Shepherd.
Mr William Chivers.
Mr James MacDonald.
Mr William Bates.
Mr Thomas E Thorley.
Mr B A Harrington.
Miss Saunders.
Mr D McCarthy.
Dr Forbes Carment.
Col S M W Clark.
Lieut Baker.
Maj Bailey.
Mrs Thornton and 2 children.
Mr Main.

FOR BRINDISI.

Sir John & Lady Strachey.
Master G. Strachey.
Capt W Shepherd.
Capt Samuels.
Mr A H Stevens.
Lieut F M Rundall.
Mr and Mrs Jo.

FOR VENICE—Mr and Mrs G H M Batten and Mr J E Oliphant.

FOR ADEN—Capt and Mrs Ogden.

FLOODS ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

THE Guzerat mails which were due on Wednesday were detained beyond Bassein by some of the rails having been washed away in consequence of the heavy rains of the last two days. The train arrived yesterday afternoon at 2 P.M. and we received our letters and papers at 3-30 P.M. which should have been delivered yesterday morning.

The following is the official report of the Traffic Manager of the accident referred to:—

Our up Guzerat mail due to arrive at Bombay last night was brought to a stand near mileage 42 north of Bombay and situated between the Verar and Sopalla stations, owing to the line being flooded, the rails being under water.

After waiting some time to see if the flood would sufficiently subside to enable the train to resume its journey, the train was for the convenience of the passengers taken back to Palghur station for the night.

The rails remained covered with water until early this morning when the mail train was brought forward, but as it could not be passed over the damaged portion of the line, the passengers were walked across this to a train of carriages at the other side, and brought on to Bombay.

It is expected that the line will be restored to good condition by this evening.

INFRINGEMENT OF A COPYRIGHT IN TURKEY RED CLOTH.

RUNCHORDAS MORARJEE AND OTHERS VS. PURSHOTUM HURRIDAS AND OTHERS.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Purcell, instructed by Messrs. Fletcher and Smith, for the plaintiffs, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley for a rule nisi calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from selling the goods imported for them by Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. or others in their possession, either being of the designs or a colourable imitation of the designs invented by the plaintiff Runchordas and why they should not be further restrained from procuring the manufacture at Jamnuggur or elsewhere of goods made in violation of the plaintiffs' copyright, and also why a receiver should not be appointed to take charge of such of the goods as are now in the defendants' possession.

The plaintiffs in this suit, the plaint in which was presented yesterday, are Mr. G. H. Dick, merchant of Glasgow, Mr. P. A. R. Oldfield, of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., Runchordas Morarjee, and others Mr. Purcell briefly stated to his Lordship the facts of the case. The plaintiff Mr. Dick, is the registered owner of two very similar designs in Turkey Red Cloth duly registered in England under Acts 5 and 6 Vic, chap. 100, as amended by Acts 21 and 22 Vic, chap. 70. The plaintiff Runchordass is the original inventor of the designs; and at his request and on his behalf, they were registered in England by Mr. Dick; and the plaintiffs were the only persons beneficially interested in the designs, which were known in the Bombay market under the designation of "Sukur Bang," and in the London market under the name of "Irresistible." The defendants, who are piece goods dealers in Bombay, recently indented through Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. for Turkey Red Cloth of a design substantially identical with and with only some colourable difference from that registered by the plaintiffs. Messrs. Graham and Co. had imported a large quantity of such goods and delivered them to the defendants. On this fact coming to the knowledge of the plaintiff Runchordas, he requested Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., the agents of the first plaintiff Mr. Dick and Runchordas, to inform Messrs. Graham and Co. of the copyright in the designs and to require them to desist from delivering the goods imported by them, or making a sale thereof. A correspondence took place between the solicitors of the parties, from which it appears that Messrs. Graham and Co. admitted the copyright and undertook not to deliver any more of such goods in the Bombay market. On the 27th April 1876, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. sent a notice to the defendants, requiring them to desist from the sale of the goods in question. Notwithstanding such notice, defendants still persisted in selling

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 7TH JULY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Kashgar, Commander E. J. Baker, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning at 5 A.M. from Suez with the English Mails of the 7th inst. on board. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr Johns — Dr Winstone.
Mr A Kohler

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Prinsep — Mr R Binney
Mr R F Rampini — Mr F O Sherman.
Mr C C Barlow

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Langley — Mrs Richardson
Mr W Boyack — Dr Holman
Mr Fishbourne — Capt L Giffard.

FROM ADEN.

Pekoo Rumjan — Shaik Hussoon.
Abdool and 2 friends

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, July 7.)

WAR has broken out between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. Hostilities were commenced on Monday, July 3.

The accounts of the engagements are conflicting and contradictory, both sides claiming substantial victories. It seems, however, likely that the Turks have gained an advantage over the Servians at the river Timok, and that the Montenegrins have secured one or two fortresses.

On the proposal of France the Danube has been declared neutral.

Fears are entertained in French diplomatic circles that Roumania will be drawn into the war on the side of Servia.

Lord Northbrook is about to be entertained at a public dinner at Winchester, for which city his eldest son has been asked to stand when a vacancy in the representation occurs.

Sir Salar Jung has gone on a visit to the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham.

The Duke of Connaught has proposed to the Princess Mary of Hanover. He is to receive his answer at Gmunden in August.

Personal feeling in England runs high on the merits of the two parties in the war in the East.

On Monday night, July 3, there was a debate in the House of Commons on the foreign policy of the Government. The papers relating to the negotiations that have lately passed between the English Government and Foreign Powers will be laid before the House of Commons in less than a fortnight.

Garibaldi has informed the Servians that he will endeavour to induce as many of his old followers as possible to help them in their war with Turkey. The Italian Government, however, has decided to prevent the departure of the Italian volunteers whether their destination be the Turkish or the Servian camp.

On Friday night, June 30, Mr. Butt's Home Rule motion was defeated by a majority of 291 to 61. The great feature in the debate was a very powerful speech from Mr. F. J. Syrith, member for Westmeath, who denounced the scheme of Home Rule, and demanded the repeal of the Union.

The Prisons Bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons on Monday, July 3, and the Cambridge University Bill on Thursday, July 6. The Merchant Shipping Bill was discussed in the House of Lords last night, July 6.

The Committee on the Education Bill will began on Monday next, July 10, and will go on *de die in diem*.

On the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the House of Lords have appointed a Committee to inquire into the causes of national drunkenness.

On Tuesday, July 4, the Centenary of American Independence was celebrated throughout the United States, and was also observed in London by a banquet at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Mr. Pierrepont, the newly-arrived United States' Minister in England, was present.

News has been received at Washington of the defeat with heavy loss of the United States troops by a party of Indians.

The volunteer review in Hyde Park, on Saturday, July 1, was a complete success. The Prince of Wales, who has since officially intimated his satisfaction with the manner in which everything was conducted, received an enthusiastic welcome.

The summer manœuvres are now taking place in Surrey and Hampshire, and highly successful illustrations of army mobilisation are being given.

On Saturday last, July 1, the jury awarded Mr. Buchanan £150 damages for libels committed against him by Mr. Swinburne and Mr. Marston in the *Examiner*.

There have been more sensational cricket scores this week, the Gentlemen making 449 in one innings, against 351 of the players in two innings.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—C. P. Elliott, Ben. C.S.; Lieut.-Col R. W. Fraser, Ben. Ret.; Major W. Ranson, Med. Ret.; Capt. C. C. Paul, Ben. Ret.; the Countess Beauchamp; the Right Hon. Sir F. Shaw, Bart.; Sir F. F. A. Steele, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. E. Leigh, M.P.; R. Chamberlain, J. P. and D. L. for Norfolk; J. D. Meares, J. P. and D. L. for Westmeath; J. W. Ruskiscon, late Ceylon C. S.; Professor Malden; W. H. Payne, late Dep. Com. of Customs, Bombay; Lady Mountcashel.

OUR POLICY IN THE EAST.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JULY 3.

THE following are the speeches of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright on the Eastern Question. Mr. Bright's speech has attracted much notice at home:—

Mr. Disraeli.—In answer to the noble lord, I informed the House cheerfully, on the part of the Government, that the proper time having now arrived—namely, the conclusion of these negotiations, which both sides of the House agreed it was but fair that the Sultan should have a fair chance of carrying out—the Government were prepared to lay papers before the House with the utmost promptitude possible. When these papers are laid before the House and read dispassionately, I have no doubt the House will come to a wise conclusion upon them; but on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and for the general interests of the country, I must express a hope that the opinion of the House will be formed upon the authentic documents (hear, hear) which, upon the responsibility of the Government, are placed upon the table of the House and submitted to the consideration of members, and not upon anonymous articles in the papers, from the pens of "Our own correspondents," who are sprinkled over all the capitals of Europe. I could not collect, on account of the murmur in the House, exactly what the statement was which the hon. member read, but I heard some opinions imputed to the Government as their matured policy, and I heard them for the first time. Part of what I did hear appeared to be too ridiculous for belief, though it may have been founded on the gossip which is always circulating wherever diplomatic proceedings are being carried on. There is no wish on the part of the Government to conceal anything from the House, except when they believe it is for the public interest that reserve should be maintained. We have arrived at a period in three transactions when, with scarcely an exception, we can place before the House the papers that have been exchanged between the different Courts. Having before it the authentic documents, for which the Government is responsible, the House will be in a position to form an opinion, and all I ask the House is that they will form their opinions from such documents offered on such responsibility, and not from anonymous articles in the newspapers. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bright, who was cheered on rising, said he thought gentlemen on the other side of the House were inclined to deal hardly with the hon. member for Dundee. They had heard from one hon. baronet that he had been in the House 20 years; but he had not been there forever a longer time, and he remembered scores of instances in which, on some emergency, a member had moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of bringing forward a specific question. If ever there was a case in which it might be excused, or, at least, justified, it was the occasion which now presented itself. He was not going to blame the Government for not having stated all that had transpired between the Powers with reference to this great question; but the Session would probably close in a month's time, and the papers, which they were told were voluminous, would probably take a week or a fortnight to prepare, so that three would be very little time left to discuss them. (Hear, hear.) He should have been sorry if the right hon. gentleman had communicated something himself. He knew all about it. (Hear, hear.) He knew how great must be the anxiety in the country with regard to it; he could, in a quarter of an hour or less, tell the House and the country probably everything which he wished to know. For instance, he could tell them how it was that, having agreed to the Andrassy Note, the Government thought it necessary not to agree to the Berlin Note. He made no charge against the Government; it might be they had done right; he hoped it would prove to be so. Still, it would have been a satisfaction to the House and the country to know what there was in the Berlin Note that was so far from the Andrassy Note that the Government were able to consent to the one and were not able to concur in the other. It would have been a satisfaction to have known why the Government were not willing to agree with the other Powers in the Berlin Note, that they had some other—it might be some wise and better—policy which they offered to the Powers in substitution for that with which they could not agree. He was sure the House and the country would be very glad to know this, and nobody would be more glad than he to know that the Government behaved with such wisdom as one hoped from them in so grave a crisis. Every member on both sides was anxious that the Government should do all that was consistent with the honour of the country and the desire for peace; but when we looked back at what occurred in 1854, when the Government, according to one of its chief officers, drifted gradually and—he was afraid to use the word which rose to his lips—irretrievably into a sanguinary struggle, we could not help but have our fears, and he at any rate felt, as one of the great council of the nation, that they had a right to be taken into consultation (cheers), and to consider the matter. (Cheers.) They had a right also to have an opinion, and to express it, before the country was irrevocably committed to a policy which they might find it necessary to condemn. If the policy of the Government was that of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire at the sacrifice of British treasure and British blood, he believed, after the experience of 20 years ago, that no considerable portion of the people of the United Kingdom would support the Government in that policy. Further, if the policy of the Government were to give its countenance, even its moral support, to the Turks, in its opposition to the efforts that were being made by some of the subjects of the Porte to free themselves from its dominion, the people of this country would not support the Government. So far as they were neutral in the struggle, so far as they loved the cause of peace, which was inestimable, and must be determined by the forces on the spot, in all probability the great bulk of public opinion in this country would support them. He did not wish to enter into any discussion of the subject, nor to offer any policy of his own except so far as he had expressed his opinion; but he besought the Government not to pursue a policy that might lead them into all kinds of complexity, such as the Government of 1854 waded into, and then find there was no way out but by a war, which, in his opinion, was unjust in its beginning, disastrous in its course, and ignominious in its conclusion. (Cheers.)

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases of Women.—Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that Nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Ointment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders peculiar to women of all ages and constitutions, whether residing in warm or cold climates. They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen selected in 1874 who, after two years' training in England, have passed the Final Examination:—

Order of Merit.	Name.	Presidency or Division of Presidency to which assigned.
1	Symonds, W. P. ...	Bombay
2	Rustomjee, C. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
3	Thompson, A. ...	Madras.
4	Donie, J. M'C. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
5	Porter, L. A. S. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
6	Anderson, R. H. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
7	Chetti, F. R. ...	Madras
8	Dane, L. W. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
9	Gedit, B. G. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
10	Alcock, J. B. ...	Bombay
11	Cameron, D. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
12	Bridges, J. E. ...	North-West Provinces.
13	Welch, W. H. ...	Madras
14	M'Cabe, R. B. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
15	Imrie, C. W. ...	North-West Provinces, &c
16	Jones-Bateman, H. B. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
17	Snow, P. C. H. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
18	Evans, L. G. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
19	Horsfall, T. M. ...	Madras
20	Tucker, F. St. G. de L.	North-West Provinces, &c.
21	Roche, E. F. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
22	Faulder, C. J. S. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
23	Steel, C. D. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
24	Slack, F. A. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
25	Muir-Mackenzie, J. W. P.	Bombay
26	Robertson, F. A. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
27	Punnett, H. B. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
28	Ferguson, D. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
29	Hirgens, A. W. B. ...	Madras
30	Moscardi, E. H. ...	Bombay
31	Grimwood, F. St. C. ...	Bengal (Lower Provinces)
32	Laffan, E. S. ...	Madras
33	Irwin, A. M. B. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.
34	Galbraith, E. ...	North-West Provinces, &c.

THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(*The Times.*)

THE Review of Volunteers on Saturday in Hyde Park was a complete success. There were some trifling errors due to inexperience, and in the interest of the Volunteers themselves we shall not hesitate to point out such as fell under our observation: but there can be no question that the force has entered on a new stage in his history. All competent critics seem to agree in saying that the whole tone has altered for the better. It is difficult to define the exact meaning of the word "soldier-like," but no other word or phrase would express so well what the Volunteers failed to be a few years ago, and what they now are. Formerly, at any great assembly like that of Saturday, there was noise and fuss on parade, unsteadiness in the ranks, want of due obedience and discipline, bad marching carried off by a sort of defiant recklessness which said, "We could do better if we would, but we don't choose;" and, speaking generally, the absence of all the qualities which from time immemorial have been held to characterise the true soldier. On Saturday there was a radical change. The battalions which paraded in different parts of London were quiet, orderly, and obedient. They waited patiently for their commanding Generals, and obeyed orders with complete docility. They were composed of good-looking, well-drilled men, whose anxiety to deserve commendation was as conspicuous as was formerly their determination to have praise whether they deserved it or not. There was little talking in the ranks and less confusion. The result was a general steadiness and dignity of demeanour which carried them well through a day full of difficulties, and gained the respect of all the officers of the Regular forces who had to deal with them. There were, of course, some exceptions to the general rule, and we must confess to a feeling of positive annoyance against those men who absented themselves from their regiments during the march past, or joined them only when they were drawn up in the Park. We saw numerous instances of men pushing their way through the lines of spectators a very short time before the arrival of the Prince, and others never joined at all. It may seem ungracious to point out this fault on the part of men who came to Hyde Park at their own expense and, naturally enough, found many an Armida to tempt them from the weary parade, but the Volunteers may be assured that the fact attracted much attention, and elicited many an unfavourable remark. The absence of men from the ranks till the last moment, and sometimes altogether, had a direct tendency to spoil the look of those ranks on parade, and was probably the cause of the irregular "sizing" which was so conspicuous in some battalions. Tall men and short men were mingled together, standing anyhow side by side, and the bad effect for parade purposes was very evident. Yet, in common fairness, we must consider what many of the Volunteers had been about. Some of them, and by no means the worst regiments, had come from the Midland counties by train and moved to their places of rendezvous, where they had long to wait before the order to march off came. It is said that many men who appeared on parade before the Prince at half-past 5 had been at work that morning up to o'clock in Nottingham. This much, at least, is certain, that they had walked or marched from their homes to the stations, performed a long railway journey, and then marched again through the streets of London. Doubtless such as these needed refreshment, and nothing was more satisfactory than the fact that they did not refresh themselves so much as to appear other than steady on parade. Indeed, we are under the impression that the offenders were not chiefly from the country. To prevent misconception we must hasten to say that we do not accuse any particular regiment of this fault, least of all the Robin Hoods of Nottingham, in whose favour we shall have something to say by and by.

The force reviewed comprised no less than 74 regiments, with a nominal strength of about 30,000 men, besides regular troops. It was organized in five Divisions, each Division consisting of three Brigades, except the first, which had two Brigades, together with the Uxbridge Yeomanry and four guns of the Hon. Artillery Company. Each Brigade had its place assigned to it for a certain hour, and was ready to march off at the word of its Brigadier about half an hour later by a route definitely fixed, and through a named gate of the park, wherein the Brigade found its position marked out. The arrangements were good and worked well. We neither saw nor heard of any confusion. The vastness of London swallowed up such trifling additions as were made to it on Saturday, and the park was easily reached by troops and spectators. Here and there a coachman or cabman was puzzled at finding his pet streets, generally so clear of traffic, now occupied by moving columns of men in red, gray, or green; but speaking generally, there was plenty of room for everybody. As the various Brigades reached their destination they fell into their places in the line, piled arms, and lay down, or sat in picturesque attitudes on the brilliant green turf, a sight only possible in England. The clouds, which had lowered all the morning, and even dropped a sprinkling of rain early in the afternoon, now broke, and the sun shone brightly on scarlet and green and gray and silver, bringing forth in an instant that sparkle and polished brass and steel which is so attractive in peace, so dangerous in war, for the flashing of light on a polished surface is seen and distinguished further than any colour whatever. The Volunteers originally adopted gray and green for their uniforms, under the impression that those colours are less visible than red. The fact is that the sparkle of the bayonet or the flash of the sword-blade is visible long after distance has brought all colours down to one uniform blue gray.

There was plenty of time for better rest than was to be had at their places of rendezvous before the approach of the hour named for the arrival of the Prince of Wales—half-past 5. Shortly before the half-hour the men were called to attention, officers took their proper positions, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar placed himself in readiness in front of the centre of the double line formed by the troops. The Household troops, Hussars, Yeomanry, Hon. Artillery Company, and the first seven Brigades formed the front line. In the second line stood the last seven Brigades. Punctual as Royalty should be, and as English Royalty always is, the Prince of Wales arrived on the ground at exactly half-past 5, and there arrived, too, in an open carriage and four, that royal lady and her children at whose coming the hearts of all Englishmen beat with a feeling of mingled tenderness and respect. Volunteers, Regulars, all are forgotten when the Prince of Wales, with his wife and family, are before the eyes of an English assemblage. The roughest crowd roars with delight, and we observed yesterday women lifted up on the shoulders of their men and screaming shrill welcomes. If they could not themselves see the gracious lady and the fair children, they lifted up their babies that the little things might catch a glimpse of Royal Family. The young Princes were in sailor dress, and looked as English and merry as we would wish their youth to be. The Prince of Wales rode on the right of the carriage, on the left the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke of Connaught and the Head Quarter Staff of the Horse Guards accompanied the Prince of Wales, who was escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards. As the Prince approached the flagstaff the Royal Standard was flung out from the masthead, and at a signal from Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the whole line presented arms, and the bands of the regular forces played the National Anthem. With astonishing unanimity the spectators uncovered their heads, and it soon became manifest that the rougher spirits in the crowd were determined that not a head in front of them should remain uncovered, and furthermore, that the privileged classes in their enclosures should sit down, and by no means stand on the chairs. Peeresses were chaffed and familiarly addressed in endearing but comical epithets, and venerable legislators had to uncover polished poll's, which reflected the rays of the sun with almost as bright a gleam as the helmets of the Household Cavalry. It was no use to attempt disobedience; the good-natured but determined crowd would have its way, but in the midst of the noisy chaff the element of common sense, which is the great national safeguard against folly, declared itself from the mouth of a boy, who, in ringing tones, shouted to his companions, "Hold your noise, will you, and let us hear the music!"

After the salute the Prince of Wales and his Staff rode to the right of the line, accompanied by the Princess and Royal children in their carriage. Nothing could be steadier or quieter than the bearing of the Volunteers under arms. The first line, being inspected, began to move off from the right, in readiness to march past, while the Royal *cortege* was passing down the second line. It had been originally intended that the two regiments of Household Cavalry and the 20th Hussars should keep the ground; but they were afterwards directed to march past. The police do not appear to have been aware of this change in time to take full precautions; the result was that the crowd broke in at the first and second wheeling points. At the last moment one squadron of the Blues was detached from the moving column to reform the line. The Hussars were subsequently reinforced by the 20th Hussars, as soon as the latter had marched past. No accident occurred so far as we know, but the incident ought to be mentioned because the breaking-in of the crowd checked and necessarily confused some of the Volunteers, who deserve all the more credit for the steadiness of their march past afterwards. In former reviews of the Volunteers their own bands have played, but this was hardly fair upon the marching troops, as the bands, however good, seldom meet together, and their time is rather uncertain. On Saturday the Volunteers were played past by the best bands in the regular service, those of the Royal artillery and Engineers acting as one band, and those of the three Regiments of Guard together as another. The mounted band of the 1st Hussars played, and played well, for the march past of the Cavalry. The Royal party were soon back at the flagstaff, and the march past commenced.

First came Prince Edward and his Staff, consisting of Prince Christian, in the uniform of the Volunteer Battalion of which he is honorary colonel; Colonel Clive, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Blundell, Grenadier Guards, Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Hon P. Methuen, Scots Fusilier Guards, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Hon. F. Bridgeman, Scots Fusilier Guards, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Fitzgeorge, 20th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp; Captain Hon. O. Montague, Royal Horse Guards, Aide de-Camp. Then came the Life Guards, Horse Guards, and 20th Hussars. You may search through all the world for more splendid examples of really Heavy Cavalry than that of the Royal Household; and to say that the 20th Hussars is one of the best mounted light regiments in the English service is to say that it cannot be surpassed. The acclamations of the crowd were loud and unanimous. After this splendid detachment of the flower of English Cavalry came the Uxbridge Yeomanry and the light Cavalry of the Hon. Artillery Company with four guns; and it is much praise to be able to say that the contrast was not startling, only it did strike us that a little camp life and short rations would certainly improve the figures of the majority of gentlemen in the Hon. Artillery Company. As the rear of the horsemen cleared the Flagstaff the bands of the Guards rolled forth in martial and sonorous strains the march of the "British Grenadiers," and the Foot Guards came past the Prince in steady and solemn lines, moving with perfect cadence and machine-like accuracy. What Militia in the world could follow them without causing some sensation of contrast? Yet the London Militia, the only representatives present of the most ancient now existing military organization in the world, might safely be charged with the credit of the whole Militia force. There were eight companies of fine men, and they marched well, thoroughly earning the applause which greeted them. This grand Brigade, composed of Guards and London Militia, was commanded by Colonel de Horsy of the Grenadier Guards. And now began the defile of the Volunteers—about 30,000 strong according to the official list, but we fear somewhat weaker by reason of absentees. The Artillery led more than 2,000 in number, London, Middlesex, Kent, Sussex, Norfolk, and Essex were well represented. We have been told, but did not see it, that some slight unsteadiness on the part of a Middlesex corps called forth an expression of dissatisfaction from some of the spectators, but if it was so the men soon recovered themselves. This Brigade of Artillerymen was commanded by Colonel Woolley, R. A., well known to Volunteer officers, an increasing number of whom hold certificates of efficiency as gunners from his hands. The sight of so many Volunteer Artillerymen cannot but suggest the reflection that while the guns of the so-called Reserve Forces are very numerous, the Artillery of the Regular Army is starved for want of them, and there is only about half the proper proportion of fields guns for eight Army Corps in which the forces of the United Kingdom are now organized.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Gordon, R. E., was composed partly of Middlesex and Surrey Artillery, partly of London, Middlesex and Tower Hamlets Engineers. We cannot say that we admire the bushies of Lord Truro's corps, but the men mustered strong, marched steadily, and had nothing to blush for. The Engineers were clad in scarlet, and closed the march past of the First Division, which was entirely composed of nominally scientific corps, and commanded by an Artillery officer, Major-General D'Aguilar, C. B.

Major-General Erskine commanded the Second Division, and Colonel Lane Fox the First Brigade of it. The Brigade was composed of the Infantry of the Honourable Artillery Company and Rifle Volunteers from Somerset Devon, Surrey and Sussex. But what has become of the thews and sinews of the Devonshire and Somersetshire men that we here so much about, or did the energy of the little men bring them up to London while their heavier comrades remained behind? The 3rd and 4th Surrey looked particularly well, and the 1st Sussex were big enough to have eaten the Devonshire men. We were glad to see this regiment in scarlet. No corps in this Brigade except the 19th Surrey mustered as many as 350 men. The 1st Sussex came next with 341. The 4th Brigade was commanded by Colonel Hyde Pego, and comprised four regiments from Surrey and one, very strong, from Berkshire. The 1st Surrey distinguished itself by its marching, but all the Brigade was very satisfactory. Lieutenant Colonel Davis commanded the 5th Brigade entirely composed of Middlesex men, and we may say generally that the Middlesex battalions contain an average of very fine men. No Continental troops, except Guards, and perhaps the Hanoverian corps, would approach them in size.

Major-General Shipley, C.B., led the Third Division, which was headed by the 6th Brigade, under Colonel Higginson, Grenadier Guards. Three London regiments and two of Middlesex composed the 6th Brigade. The 3d London, "working men" as they are called, showed 705 men, whose soldier-like qualities, as exhibited in the march past, thoroughly deserve the honourable title of "workmanlike;" we must also thank them for being in scarlet. The 1st London were very good, and attracted some applause from the crowd. Lord Ranelagh marched at the head of the 7th Brigade, in which, curiously enough, his own corps was not represented. Kent and Middlesex contributed the men who formed this Brigade. The 1st A. B. Kent acquitted themselves well, but the Kentish men struck us as being rather under the average height of Volunteers. The 8th Brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. C. Lindsay, and included his own regiment. The Brigade was entirely from Middlesex, except the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, which numbered over 500, and marched very steadily.

Major-General Primrose, C. S. I., commanded the Fourth Division; and Colonel the Hon. F. Fielding, C.B., Coldstream Guards, led the 9th Brigade. The first regiment to go by was the 28th Middlesex (London Irish), a splendid battalion of more than 800 big men. The 36th and 37th Middlesex mustered 700 and 500 respectively; the three battalions making together a great Brigade of over 2,000 men. They were all very steady. Another Middlesex Brigade followed, commanded by the Duke of Westminister, K. G. Lord Elcho's regiment, the London Scottish, was much applauded, as soldiers in kilts invariably are, and marched well. But for our part, we greatly prefer the workmanlike costume of the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's), which sent over 700 men, more than double the number of the London Scottish. The 11th Brigade was commanded by Lord Abinger, Scotch Fusilier Guards. One regiment of this Brigade—the Artists—we could ill afford to risk against an enemy, though perhaps some people would say that their loss would be balanced by that of the lawyers in the same Brigade, however, did not come in large numbers, being only 220 strong. Artists are proverbially irregular in their ways, and we are bound to suppose that their taste must be correct, but certain it is that little attention had been paid to sizing the company. Two battalions of Tower Hamlets Volunteer Rifles contrasted by their small size with the grand Yorkshiremen who followed them, and who, like the 1st Tower Hamlets, were in scarlet.

Major-General Parke, C.B., commanded the 5th Division, and the painful sense of intellectual inferiority caused by watching between 500 and 600 of the cleverest men in England go by was now relieved by the broad, good-humoured faces of a whole Division of country corps. Bedford, Herts, Essex, and Norfolk contributed the 12th Brigade, under Colonel Chapman. The Norfolk regiment was especially remarked for the size of the men; indeed, the whole Brigade was well worth looking at, yet it was eclipsed by the three splendid battalions which followed, forming the 13th Brigade under Lord Cowper. The 1st A. B. Derby, showed 720 very fine men, clad in scarlet, and many lookers-on were under the impression that a particularly good Line regiment was marching past among the Volunteers. The Leicestershire men were fewer in number, but looked well. To the third regiment of this Brigade, the Robin Hoods, we should assign the palm over all the Volunteers who passed on Saturday. In numbers they were over 700, in size, bearing and steadiness they left nothing to be desired, and their costume of Lincoln green has been so often described for work that it gives an exact idea of the impression of satisfaction in utility, which is held by some thinkers to constitute the spirit of beauty. Under the circumstances, we can almost forgive them if they do not adopt the red of the regular Infantry. Another very fine Brigade, the 14th, composed of Lancashire men, under Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, worthily closed the march past. It is no small step from Manchester to London, and the public spirit of these three fine and full battalions deserves more than ordinary praise. They proved by their physique and gallant bearing that the cotton factories have not yet exhausted the warm lifeblood of Lancashire, nor are all Manchester men like the stunted, and too often drunken, creatures one sometimes sees in the streets when the craving machinery lets them go from their daily toil.

At the close of the march past the troops were formed up as at first, and a general advance was made in line of brigade columns, very well done considering the difficulty and novelty of the op ration. The line halted, and a Royal Salute was given. The bands playing the National Anthem; the spectators uncovered their heads and cheered, and the great Volunteer Review of 1876 came to an end. As the Royal procession was leaving the Park it came to a dense mass of people near the gate. The Household Cavalry escort pressed forward in file, and when the leading files arrived at the gate the men turned their horses heads inwards, reined back, and thus made an avenue of horsemen clear for the passage of the popular Princess, who drove through among the ringing cheers of the people.

We have given full credit to the admirable bearing of the Volunteers on this occasion of what may almost be called their resurrection. But there were faults which may and should be rectified before they attempt so grand a pageant again. There are two necessities which must be satisfied before a march past can be counted as perfect. The distances from front to rear between different units must be carefully preserved. Divisions were led by Generals of the Regular Army on Saturday, therefore the head of one Division never approached too near the tail of another, but the distance between Brigades in cases where these were led by Volunteers was not always well kept. This is not a mere pedantic rule, but is absolutely necessary if the march past is to be steady. Otherwise one Brigade will be hurried just as it should be perfectly uniform in motion, another will be checked perhaps at the moment of passing the flagstaff. The want of regular distances was a manifest hindrance to some of the corps on Saturday. The other requisite is that the man on the flank next the reviewing officer should march with great accuracy straight to his point. This rule also was broken too often at the Review, so that at critical moments the companies were sometimes sidling away from their proper direction, to the great discomfort of the men and evident damag to standards. The former of those two faults was entirely due to the Brigadiers, who are not sufficiently practised in that duty; the latter might have been kept under control by the company officers, who should detect and check any irregularity of the kind. This is just the difficulty of the Volunteer service. The duties of officers are far more complicated than those of the men, and require more study and theory, more practice. The officer may be as well drilled as the man, and quite able to take the place of a private in the ranks, yet he may fall short of being as good an officer as the man is a private, and this, with all the intelligence in the world, simply from want of practice. The amount of time and number of drills which will turn out good or fairly good private soldiers falls far short of that required to train good officers. The men feel that their officer is not master of his duties, and distrust his leading—a most unfortunate condition of affairs had one too likely to lead to slackness in discipline. This is a real difficulty, and one had to meet unless a higher standard of knowledge be demanded from Volunteer officers. We know very well that there are excellent officers scattered here and there throughout the force, but the slight training which is all that Volunteers can obtain requires more officering than trained Regular regiments need, and gets less. A remedy would have to be found for this in time of war, and trained officers appointed to each regiment, but the measure would seem hard just when the honour of being an officer of any kind came to be specially acknowledged. A step in the right direction has been taken by filling up Volunteer adjutancies from the commissioned ranks of the Regular forces, but this is not enough. All, or nearly all, Volunteer officers ought to have been trained in their duties in the Regular service, and at a time when promotion is said to be languishing, we cannot but think that a development of Lord Cardwell's measure might be found useful. A step in rank could pay would attract to the Volunteer service many a young officer who now complains of want of promotion, and no officer of the Regular Army under the rank of field officer should be pensioned at the cost of the State unless he engages to serve in the Reserve Forces in case of war. It is true that a large and increasing number of Volunteer officers pass through courses and receive certificates, but it is also true that not months but years must be spent with troops before an average man can be made competent to instruct and lead soldiers who, however, willing and intelligent, must still be considered as more raw.

The following General Order was issued at the Horse Guards on 3rd July:—

"1. His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has great pleasure in conveying to Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar the extreme satisfaction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the appearance and movements of the several corps assembled under his Serene Highness's immediate command on Saturday evening last, in Hyde Park, for his Royal Highness's inspection.

"2. The steadiness of the troops under arms and the precision of the march past elicited his Royal Highness's highest praise, as reflecting equal credit upon officers and men for the care and attention devoted to those details so essential and necessary for the attainment of military efficiency.

"3. His Royal Highness desires to express his acknowledgments to his Serene Highness Prince Edward for the excellent manner in which all the preliminary details and arrangements were made by which so large a force was placed in position in the limited available space, as well as for the perfect manner in which the ground was kept clear of all obstruction.

"4. The expression of his Royal Highness's great satisfaction is likewise due to Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, C.B., and the officers under him, for the admirable manner in which the police performed their duty, in facilitating the passage of the troops through the very difficult traffic of the streets of the Metropolis.

"5. In conclusion, although not coming within the usual provisions of a military general order, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge cannot on this occasion withhold his testimony and high appreciation of the extreme orderly conduct of the vast mass of general spectators, who required little more than a mere sign from those in authority to keep outside the prescribed limits marked out for the movements of the troops, thus displaying that natural spirit and love of order—of which the nation may be so justly proud.

"By command,
"RICHARD AIREY, Adjutant General."

THE NEW SULTAN.

(*Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PERA, June 27.

HIS MAJESTY SULTAN MURAD left Yieldiz Kiosk on Saturday, and removed his quarter to the palace of Dolma-bagtsche. He is said to be in better health, and, what is more important, in better spirits, and to have in some degree recovered from the perturbation into which the tragic events following so closely upon his accession could hardly fail to throw a mind naturally not strong. It is now unofficially announced that the ceremony of investiture with the sabre at Eyoob Mosque will be performed on Thursday next—the day after to-morrow; and, with the festivity, we shall probably have some declaration of the Government's intentions with regard to reforms. It was quite reasonable that the Powers should disclaim any desire to put such a pressure on the Sultan's Ministers as might hurry their deliberations. But public opinion here is not equally forbearing, and the delay unavoidably caused by the terrible catastrophes of the last few weeks has had the effect of re-awakening party feeling, which the first announcement of the new reign had hushed up, and sowing dissensions which have found an echo in the Cabinet itself. Midhat's views of a truly liberal and semi-Constitutional policy are said to have raised strong opposition on the part of many of his colleagues, among whom the stern despotic spirit of the late Minister of War, Hussein Avni, is supposed to dwell, and a decided hostility to any measures which should place the Christians on terms of fair equality with the Mussulmans has sprung up among a large party of the Softas. Something like an understanding among the Ministers seems, indeed, to have been established in the Council which was held at the end of last week, after which the Ministers have had frequent interviews with the Sultan, and the result has been his removal to his official residence, preliminary, perhaps, to the ceremony of investiture. The report is that Midhat has been outvoted in Council, and that, consequently, the expected manifesto will be unlikely to give full satisfaction to those who were anxious for a real renovation of the old administrative system. It will be desirable, however, to wait for the appearance of the manifesto itself before venturing upon any estimate of its bearings and of its possible results.

The movement of troops to and from Constantinople is incessant. We have here between twelve and fifteen battalions of the Redifs, and their force will in a few days be raised to about 80,000 men. Riza Pasha has left for the Dardanelles, taking with him a battery of Krupp guns, with which he is to arm the forts at the entrance of the Hellespont. Hobart Pasha has left Therapia, and is soon take the command of the Fleet destined to visit the coasts of Thessaly, the Isles of the Archipelago, and Crete. The gallant English officer, to show his full confidence in the skill and valour of the native seamen, has ordered that no other European than the Admiral himself should be admitted on board his squadron; the very engineers in charge of the machinery being Ottoman subjects and Mussulmans.

Admiral Rice, second in command of the British Squadron, has been here for a few days as a guest of Her Majesty's Ambassador.

The heat here is intense—85 deg in the shade.

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